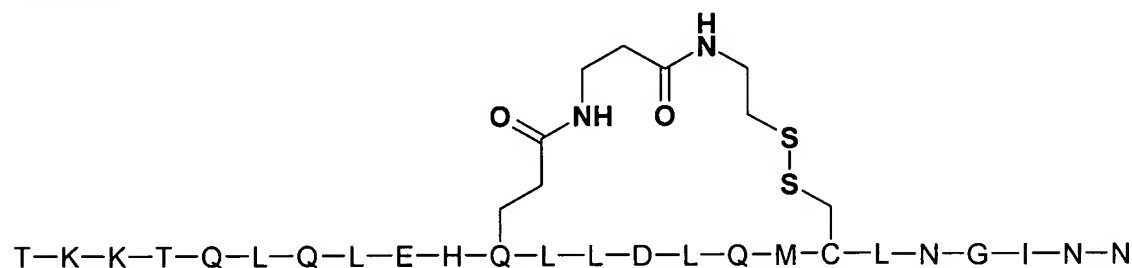


**In the Specification:**

Please amend the specification as shown:

Please delete the paragraph on page 17, lines 2 to 6 and replace it with the following paragraph:

**Example 1:**

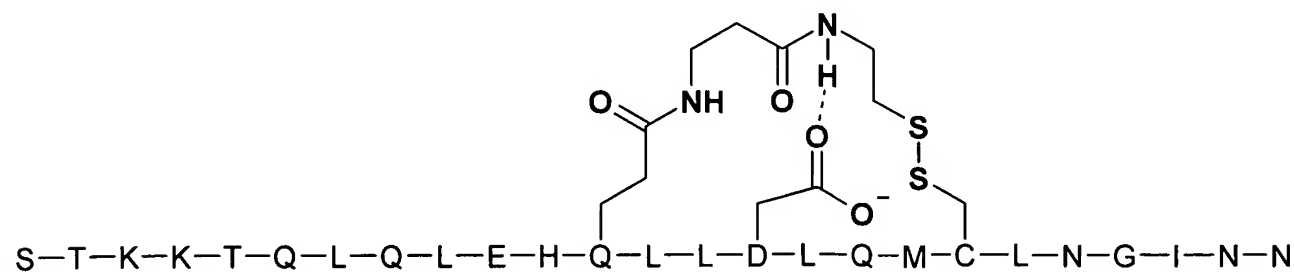


**(SEQ ID NO: 1)**

The bridge in example 1 connects the side chains of glutamine (glutamic acid respectively) and cysteine via beta-alanine and 2-aminoethanethiol. This compound represents an antagonist for the interleukin-2 receptor.

Please delete the paragraph on page 17, line 12 to page 18, line 4 and replace it with the following paragraph:

Furthermore, the bridge is stabilized by an aspartate side chain in position  $i+3$  which acts as a supporting pillar. The hydrogen bond from one of the amide NH group to the aspartate side chain stabilizes the constraint and facilitates the synthesis of the bridge, because the correct conformation which leads to the formation of the disulfide bond is also stabilized.

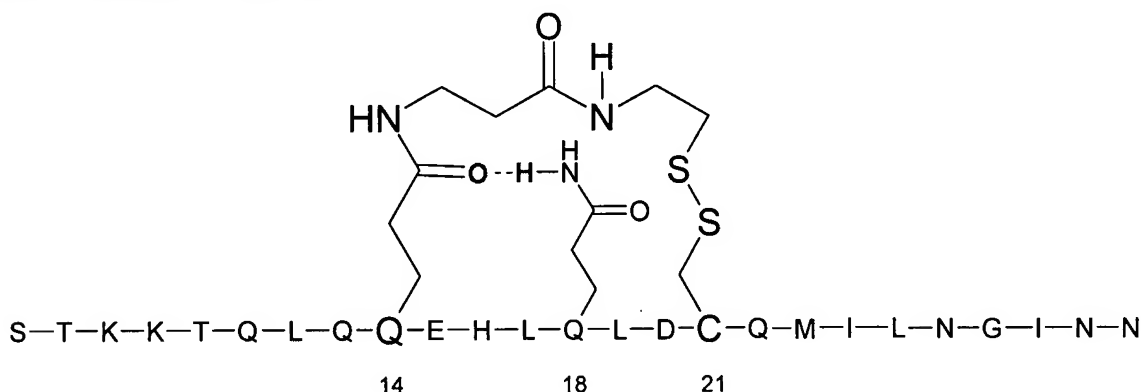


**(SEQ ID NO: 2)**

Please delete the paragraphs on page 18, line 10 to page 19, line 5 and replace them with the following paragraphs:

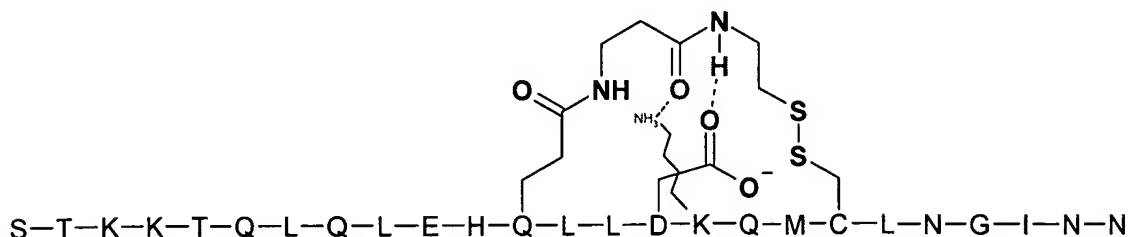
**Example 2:**

Another aspect in this invention is the stabilisation of the bridge from  $i$  to  $i+7$  by a hydrogen bond from a glutamine side chain in position  $i+4$ . In this case, the supporting pillar is the hydrogen bond donor and the constraint bridge is the hydrogen bond acceptor. This is in contrast to the previous structure, where the supporting pillar was the hydrogen bond acceptor and the constraint bridge was the hydrogen bond donor. The respective three-dimensional model can be seen in figure 2.



**(SEQ ID NO: 3)**

**Example 3:**

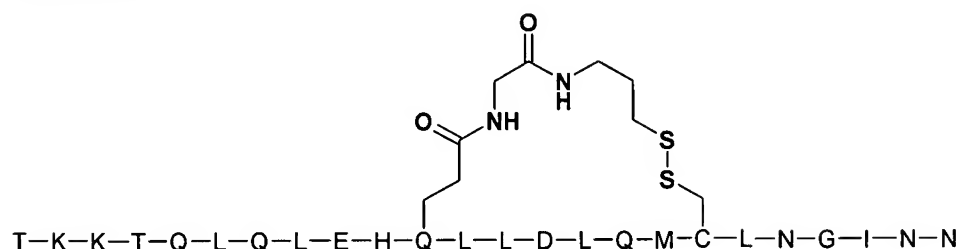


**(SEQ ID NO: 4)**

The constraint bridge from amino acid  $i$  to  $i+7$  has appropriate size and orientation to stabilize the helix without strain.

Please delete the paragraphs on page 19, line 15 to page 23, line 11 and replace them with the following paragraphs:

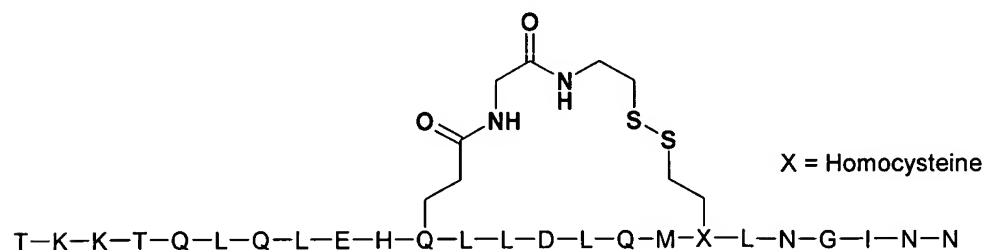
**Example 4:**



**(SEQ ID NO: 5)**

The bridge in example 4 connects the side chains of glutamine (glutamic acid respectively) and cysteine via glycine and 3-aminopropan-1-thiol. This compound represents an antagonist for the interleukin-2 receptor.

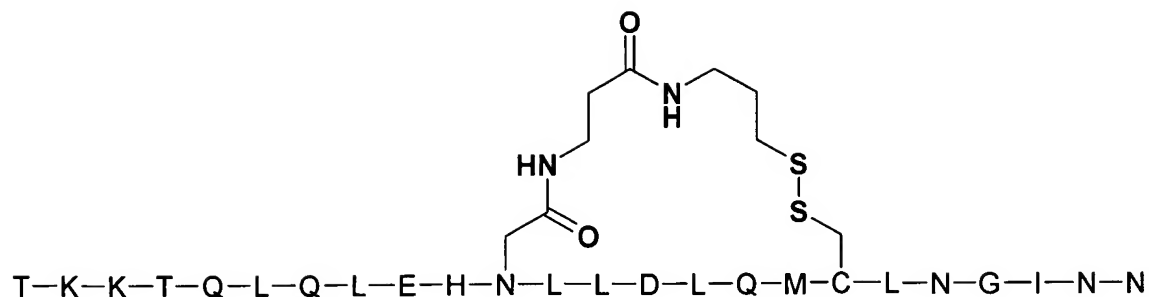
**Example 5:**



**(SEQ ID NO: 6)**

The bridge in example 5 connects the side chains of glutamine (glutamic acid respectively) and homocysteine via glycine and 2-aminoethanethiol. This compound represents an antagonist for the interleukin-2 receptor.

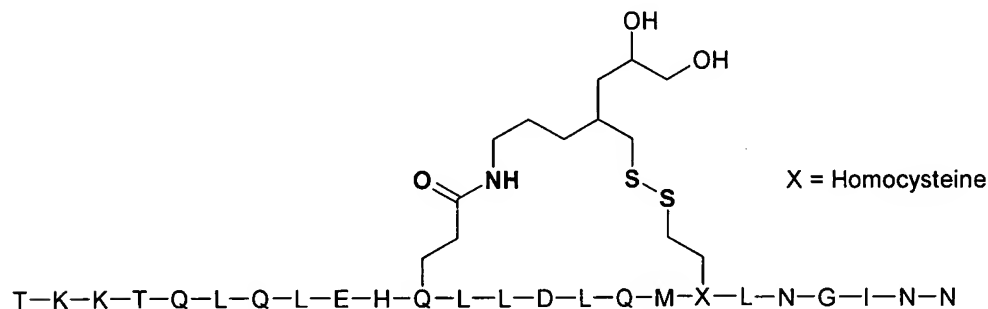
**Example 6:**



**(SEQ ID NO: 7)**

The bridge in example 6 connects the side chains of asparagine (aspartic acid respectively) and cysteine via beta-alanine and 3-aminopropan-1-thiol. This compound represents an antagonist for the interleukin-2 receptor.

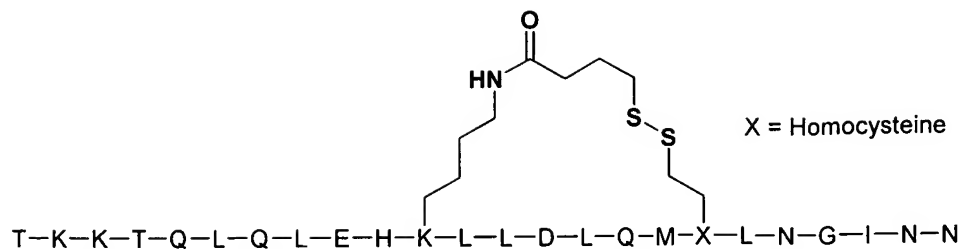
**Example 7:**



**(SEQ ID NO: 8)**

The bridge in example 7 connects the side chains of glutamine (glutamic acid respectively) and homocysteine via 5-aminopentan-1-thiol. The bridge backbone is substituted with a sidechain containing two hydroxyl groups to improve the solubility of the compound. This compound represents an antagonist for the interleukin-2 receptor.

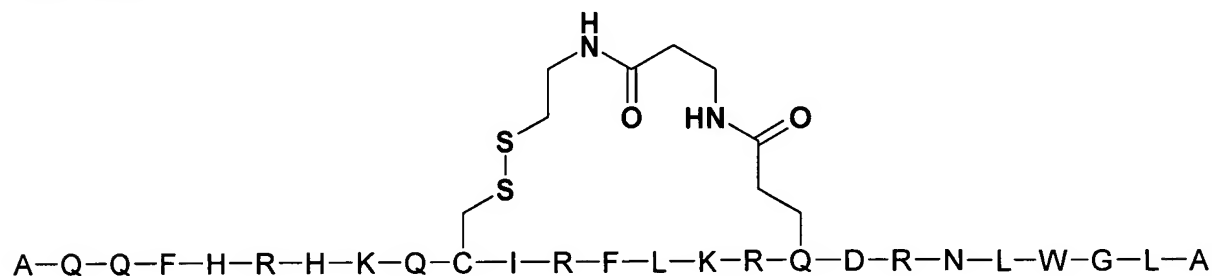
**Example 8:**



**(SEQ ID NO: 9)**

The bridge in example 8 connects the side chains of lysine and homocysteine via 3-thiopropionic acid. This compound represents an antagonist for the interleukin-2 receptor.

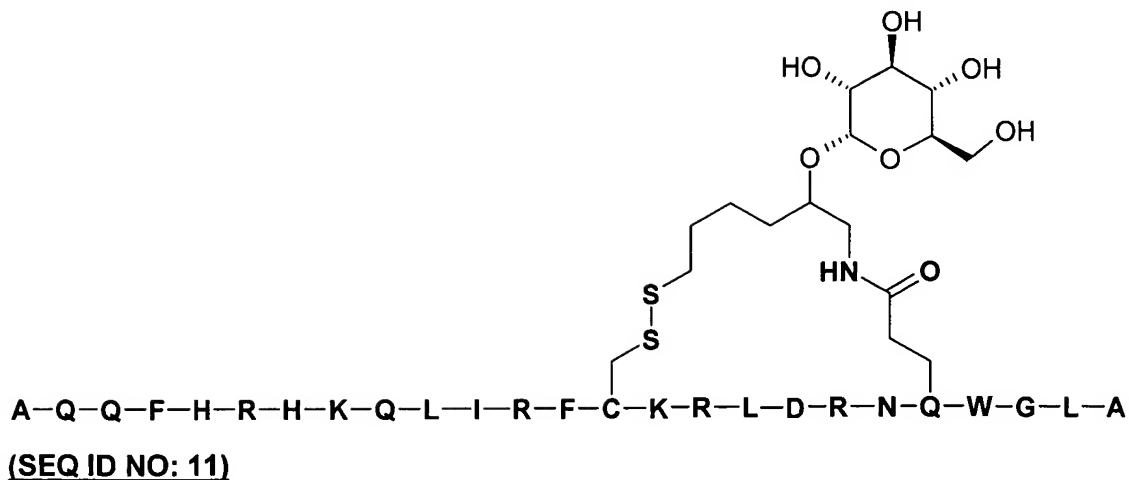
**Example 9**



**(SEQ ID NO: 10)**

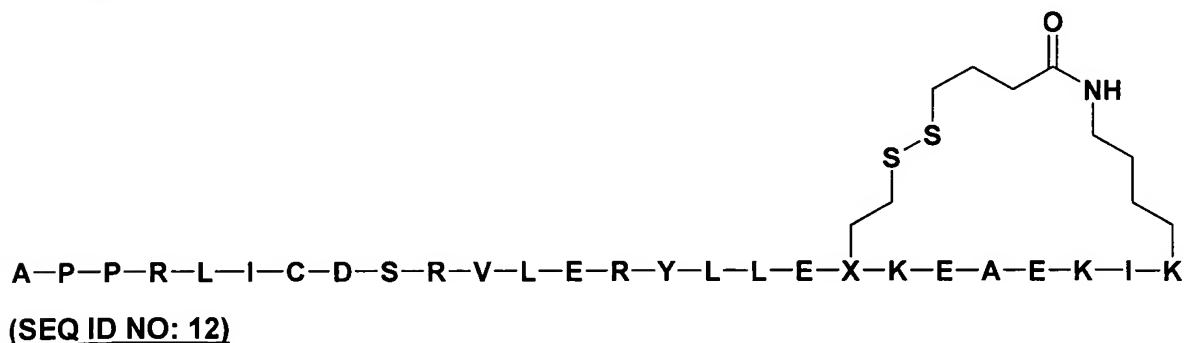
The bridge in example 9 connects the side chains of cysteine and glutamine (glutamic acid respectively) via beta-alanine and 2-aminoethanthiol. This compound represents an antagonist for the interleukin-4 receptor.

**Example 10:**

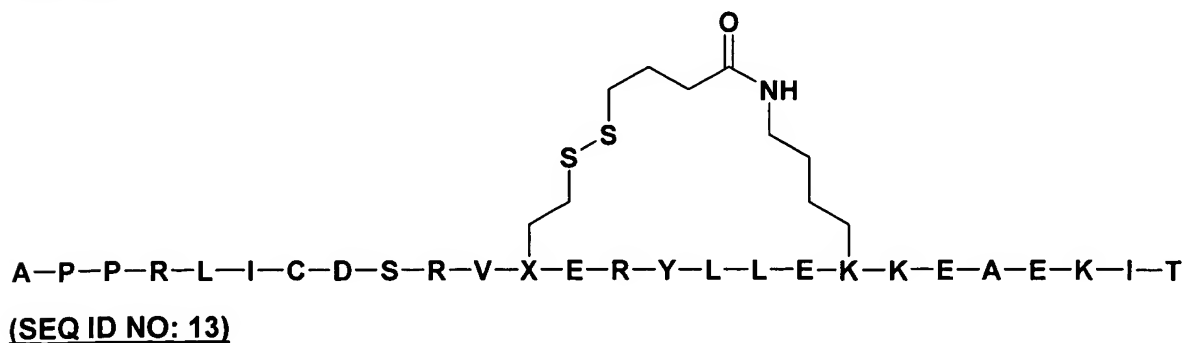


The bridge in example 10 connects the side chains of cysteine and glutamine (glutamic acid respectively) via omega-aminohexanthiol which is glycosylated to improve the pharmacokinetic properties of the compound. This compound represents an antagonist for the interleukin-4 receptor.

**Example 11:**



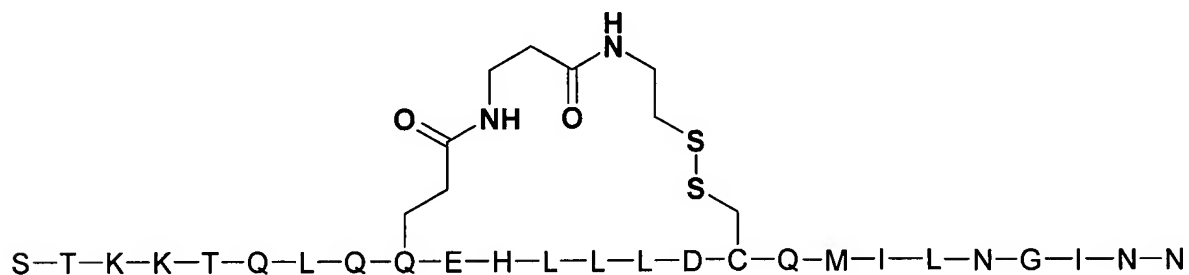
**Example 12:**



The bridges in example 11 and example 12 connect the side chains of homocysteine and lysine via 4-thiobutyric acid. This compounds represent binding molecules for the erythropoietin receptor.

**Example 13:**

Circular dichroism can be used to determine whether a peptide is helical or not. In a CD spectrum, a zero point at 200 nm and a minimum in "W" form between 200 and 250 nm are indications for a helical structure. Both criteria are independent of peptide concentration in solution.



**(SEQ ID NO: 14)**